# ASKS ADEQUATE DEFENSE FOR U.S.

President Wilson Pleads for Preparedness Against Foes Abroad and Within.

#### **MESSAGE READ TO CONGRESS**

Larger Army and Navy Urged-Trained Citizenry the Nation's Greatest Defense - Disloyal Acts of Foreign-Born Citizens Scored-No Fear

Washington, Dec. 7 .- At a joint sessi

washington, Dec. ... A joint season of the house and senate the president to-day delivered his annual message. He said in part as follows:

Since I hast had the privilege of addressing you on the slate of the Union the war of mations on the other side of the sea, which had then only begun to lisclose its portentous proportions, has extended its threatening and sinister scope extended its threatening and sinister scope until it ims swept within its flame some portion of every quarter of the globe, not excepting our temisphere, has altered the whole face of international affairs, and now presents a prospect of reorganization and reconstruction such as statement and peoples have never been called upon to attempt before.

We have stood apart, studiously neutral twas our manifest duty to do so. In

We have stood apart, studiously neutral, was our manifest duty to do so. In the day of readjustment and recuperate we can be of infinite service, in this neutrality, to which they were doen not only by their separate life and ear habitual detachment from the pollegof Europe but also by a clear perpition of international duty, the states Annates have become consecutors of Europe.

ception of international duty, the states of America have become conscious of a new and more vital community of interest and moral partnership in affairs, more clearly connectous of the many common sympathies and interests and duties which bid item stand together.

We have been put to the test in the case of Mexico, and we have stood the test Whether we have benefited Mexico by the course we have purawed remains to be seen. Her fortunes are in her own hands. But we have at least proved that we will not take advantage of her in her distress and undertake to impose upon her an order and government of our own choosiling.

will aid and befriend Mexico, but we will not coarce her; and our course with regard to her ought to be sufficient proof to all America that we seek no po-utical sugerainty or selfish control.

The moral is that the states of America are not hestile Rivals.

The moral is that the states of America are not hestile rivals, but co-operating friends, and that their growing sense of community of interest, alike in matters political and in matters economic, is likely to give them a new significance as factors in international affairs and in the political history of the world. It presents them as in a very deep and true sense a unit in world affairs, spiritual partners, standing together because thinking together, quick with common sympathies and common ideals. Separated, they are subject to all the cruss currents of the confused politics of a world of hostile rivairies, united in spirit and purpose they cannot be disappointed of their peaceful desiiny.

This is Pan-Americanism. It has none

purpose they cannot be disappointed of their poaceful destiny.

This is Pan-Americanism. It has none of the spirit of empire in it. It is the embodiment, the effectual embodiment, of the spirit of a law and independence and liberty and mutual service.

There is, I venture to point out, an especial significance just now attacking to this whole matter of drawing the Americas togother in bonds of homerable particular than the second in the account readjustments which the world must inevitably witness within the next generation, when peace shall have at last resouned its healthful tasks. In the performance of these tasks I believe the Americas to be destined to play their parts together. I am interested to fix your attention to this prospect now because unless you take it within your view and permit the full significance of it is command your thought I cannot all the tight light to set forth one who really comprehends the

No one who really comprehends the spritt of the great people for whom we are appointed to speak can full to perceive that their pusion is for peace, their gealist best displayed in the practice of the arts of peace. Great democracies are not belligerent. They do not seek or desire war. Their thought is of individual liberty and of the free labor that supports life and the uncensored thought that quickens it. Canquest and dominion are in our rectioning, or agreeable to our fife and the uncersored thought that quickens it. Conjuest and dominion are not in our rectioning, or agreeable to our protechies. But just because we demand trunchested development and the undistribled government of our own lives upon our own principles of right and liberty, we resent, from whatever quarter it may come, the aggreeabon we ourselves will not practice. We insist upon security in prosecution our earlier own electrics with a properties of an interest of the second wa and have deemed it as important that our neighbors should be free from all outside domination as that we our-seless should be; have set America aside as a whole for the uses of independent nations and political freemen. Might to Maintain Right.

Might to Maintain Right.
Out of such thoughts grow all our policles. We regard war merely as a means
of suberling the rights of a people against
augmention. And we are as Bercely Jedovs of coercive or dictatorial power within-dur own nation as of aggression from
without. We will not maintain a standing army except for uses which are as
ne essay in times of peace as in times
of war, and we shall always see to it
that our military peace establishment is
no tonger linar is actually and continuousby mested for the uses of days in which
or eventes move against us. But we

arins shall not be infrinced," and our confidence has been that our safety in times of fanger would lie in the rising of the nation to take care of itself, as the farmers cose at Lexington.

But was has never been a mere matter of men and gues. It is a thing of disciplined might. If our chizens are ever to night effectively upon a sudden summons, they must know how modern fighting is done, and what to do when the summons comes to render themselves immediately comes to render themselves immediately comes to render themselves immediately svallable and immediately effective. And

government, which they will not allow to direct them, they may properly use to serve them and make their independence secure—and not their own independence merely but the rights also of those with whom they have made common cause, should they also be put in jeopardy. They must be fitted to play the great role in the world, and particularly in this bemisphere, for which they are qualified by principle and by chastened ambitue to risk property.

find by principle and by chastened ambition to play.

It is with these ideals in mind that the plans of the department of war for more adequate national defense were conceived which will be laid before you, and which it wire you to sanction and put into effect as soon as they can be properly scrutifized and discussed. They seem to me to essential first steps, and they seem to me for the present sufficient.

They contemplate an increase of the standing force of the regular army from its present strength of 5,022 officers and 102,855 enlisted men of all services to a strength of 7,128 officers and 124,707 enlisted men, or 141,842, all told, all services, rank and file, by the addition of 2 companies of coast artillery. 15 com-

ices, rank and file, by the addition of & companies of coast artillery, is companies of engineers, ten regiments of infantry, four regiments of field artillery, and four aero squadrons, beades 730 oncers required for a great variety of extra service, expecially the all-important duty of training the citizen force of which I shall presently speak, 732 non-commissioned officers for service in drill, recruitment of the life and the necessary questions.

terior army posts, but also in the P ippines, in the Hawaiian Islands, at Isthmus, and in Porto Rico. Force of Trained Citizens. Force of Trained Citizens.

By way of making the country ready to assert some part of its real power promptly and upon a larger scale, should occasion arise, the plan also contemplates supplementing the army by a force of 40,000 disciplined citizens, raised in increments of 128,000 a year throughout a period of three years. This it is proposed to do by a process of enlistment under which the serviceable men of the country would be asked to bind themselves to serve with the colors for purposes of which the serviceable men of the country would be asked to bind themselves to serve with the colors for purposes of training for short periods throughout three years, and to come to touchout three years, and to come to touchout three years, and to come to the colors at call at any time throughout an additional "furiousth" beried of three years. This force of 40,000 men would be provided with personal accoutrements as fast as enilsted and their equipment for the field made ready to be supplied at any time. They would be assembled for training at stated intervals at convenient in the field made ready to be supplied at any time. They would be assembled for training at stated intervals at convenient in the regular army. Their period of annual training would not necessarily exceed two months in the year.

It would depend upon the patriotic feeling of the younger men of the country whether they responded to such a call to service or not. It would depend upon the patriotic spirit of the employers of the country whether they made it possible for the younger men in their employ to respond under favorable conditions or not. I for one, do not doubt the patriotic devotion either of our young men or of those who give them employment—those for whose benefit and protection they would in fact onlist.

The program which will be laid before you by the secretary of the any is similarly conceived. It involves only a sherteeing of the time within which plans long matured shall be carried out; but it does make definite and explicit a program which has berefotore been only implicit,

shortesing of the time within which plans long matured shall be carried out; but it does make definite and explicit a program which has beretofore been only implicit, held in the minds of the committees on avail affairs and disclowed in the debates of the two houses but nowhere formulated or formally adopted. It seems to me very clear that it will be to the advantage of the country for the congress to adopt a comprehensive plan for putting the navy upon a final footing of strength and efficiency and to press that plan to completion within the next five years. We have always looked to the may of the country as our first and chief line of defense; we have always seen it to be our manifest course of prudence to be strong on the sens. Year by year we have been creating a navy which now ranks very high indeed among the navies of the maritime nations. We should now definitely determine how we shall complete which we have been the sense.

Program for the Navy.

The secretary of the navy is asking also for the immediate addition to the personnel of the navy of 7.5% saltors. 2.50 apprentice sension, and 1.50 minings. This in-rease would be sufficient to care for the ships which are to be completed within the fixed year 1917 and also for the number of men which must be put in training to man the ships which will be completed early in 1918. It is also necessary that the number of midshipmen at the naval academy at Assayolis should be increased by at least 3.50 in order that the force of officers should be more rapidly added to: and authority is asked to appoint for engineering duties only, approved graduates of engineering colleges, and for service in the aviatho corps a certain number of men taken from civil life.

If this full program should be carried.

mored crusers, is scout crusers, five first-class crusers, three second-class crusers, ten third-class crusers, 18 de-troyers, 15 floet submarines, 157 coast subtroyers, is fleet submarines, la coast sub-marines, six monitors. It surhouts, four supply ships, is fuel ships, four trans-ports, three tenders to torped vessels, eight vessels of special types, and two ammunition ships. This would be a may fitted to our needs and worthy of our

Trade and Shipping.

high time we repaired our mistake are

is high time as rependence on the seas.

For it is a question of independence, if other nations go to war or seak to hamper each other's commerce, our merchants, it seems, are at their mercy, to do with as they please. We must use their ships, and use them as they determine. We have not ships enough of our own. We cannot handle our own commerce on the seas. Our independence is provincial, and is only on land and within our own borders. We are not likely to be permitted to use even the ships of other nations in rivalry of their own

the government must be their servant in trade, and are without means to extend this matter, must supply them with the our commerce even where the doors are training they need to take cate of them selves and of it. The military arm of their a situation is not to be endured. It is a situation is not to be endured. It is of capital importance not only that the United States should be its own carrier on the seas and enjoy the economic independence which only an adequate merchant marine would give it, but also that the American hemisphere as a whole should enjoy a like independence and self-sufficiency, if it is not to be drawn into the taugle of European affairs. Without such independence the whole question of our political unity and self-determination is very seriously clouded and complicated indeed.

Moreover, we can develop no true or ef-ective American policy without ships of Moreover, we can develop no true or effective American policy without ships of
our own-not ships of war, but ships of
peace, carrying goods and carrying much
more: creating friendships and rendering indispensable services to all interests
on this side of the water. They must
move constantly back and forth between
the Americas. They are the only shuttles
that can weave the delicate fabric of
sympathy, comprehension, confidence and
mutual dependence in which we clothe
our policy of America for Americans.

Ships Are Needed.

The task of building up an adequate

mutual dependence in which we clothe cur policy of America for Americans.

Ships Are Needed.

The task of building up an adequate merchant marine for America private capital must ultimately undertake and achieve, as it has undertake and achieve, as it has undertake and achieved every other like task amongst is in the past, with admirable enterprise, intelligence and vigor; and it seems to me a manifest dictate of wisdom that we should promptly remove every legal obstacle that may stand in the way of this much to be desired revival of our old independence and should facilitate in every possible way the building, purchase and American registration of ships. But capital cannot accomplish this great task of a sudden. It must embark upon it by degrees, as the opportunities of trade develop. Something must be done at once, dene to open routes and develop opportunities where they are as yet undeveloped; done to open the arteries of trade where the currents have not yet learned to run—especially between the two American continents, where they are, singularly enough, yet to be created and quickened; and if it is evident that only the government can undertake auch beginnings and assume the initial financial risks. When the risk has passed and private capital begins to find its way in sufficient abundance into these new channels, the government may withdraw. But it cannot omit to begin, it should take the first steps and should take them at once. Our goods must not be left without means of fransport to any foreign quarter. We must not await the permission of foreign such are all present unparalleled opportunity of linking the two Americas together in bonds of mutual interest and service, an opportunity which may never return awain if we miss it now proposals will

again if we miss it now, proposals will be made to the present congress for the purchase or construction of ships to be owned and directed by the government similar to those made to the fast con-gress, but modified in some essential par-ticulars. I recommend these proposals to you for your prompt acceptance with the more confidence because every month that has elapsed since the former pro-posals were made has made the necessity for such action more and more mani-festly imperative.

festly imperative. Question of Finance. The plans for the armed forces of the nation which I have outlined, and for the general policy of adequate preparation for mobilisation and defense. Involve of course very large additional expenditures of money—expenditures which will considerably exceed the estimated revenues of the government. It is made my duty by law, whenever the estimates of expenditure exceed the estimates of revenue to call the attention of the consensus to the fact and suggest any means areas to the fact and suggest any means revenue to call the attention of the congress to the fact and suggest any means of meeting the deficiency that it may be wise or possible for me to suggest. I am ready to believe that it would be my duty to do so in any case; and I feel particularly bound to speak of the matter when it appears that the deficiency will arise directly out of the adoption by the congress of measures which I myself urge it to adopt. Allow me, therefore, to speak briefly of the present state of the treasury and of the facal problems which the next year will probably discloss.

On the thirtleth of June last there was On the thirtieth of June last there was an available balance in the general fund of the treasury of \$198,170,165.78. The total estimated receipts for the year 1916, on the assumption that the emergency revenue measure passed by the last congress will not be extended beyond Hapresent limit, the thirty-first of December, 1915, and that the present duty of one cent per pound on sugar will be discontinued after the first of May, 1916, will be \$870,053,500. The balance of June last and these estimated revenues come therefore, to a grand total of \$771,555,500.78. The total estimated disbursements for the present fixed your, including \$250,000.000 The total estimated disbursements for the present fiscal year, including \$55,000,000 for probable deficiency appropriations and \$50,000 for probable deficiency appropriations and \$50,000 for miscellaneous debt redemptions, will be \$75,881,000; and the balance in the general fund of the treasury will be reduced to \$50,500,600. ed to \$20,044,00.78. The emergency enue act, if continued beyond its pres-time limitation, would produce, dur-the half year then remaining, about ty-one millions. The duty of one cent pound on sugar, if continued, would duce during the two months of the

per pound on sugar, it continues, would produce during the two months of the fiscal year remaining after the first of May, about fitteen millions. These two sums, amounting together to \$55,000,000. If added to the revenues of the second half of the fiscal year, would yield the treasury at the end of the year an available balance of \$16,641,000.78.

The additional revenues required to carry out the program of military and naval preparation of which I have spoken, would, as at present estimated, be for the fiscal year 1917, \$10,200,000. Those figures, taken with the figures for the present fiscal year which I have stready given, disclose our financial problem for the year 1917.

How shall we obtain the new revenue? It seems to me a clear dictate of prudent statesmanship and frank finance that in what we are now, I hope, about to indertake we should pay as we go. The people of the country are entitled to

indertake we should pay as we go people of the country are entitled to w just what burdens of taxation they

know just what burdens of taxation they are to carry, and to know from the outset, now. The new bills should be paid by internal taxation.

To what sources, then, shall we turn? We would be following an almost universal example of modern gavernments if we were to draw the greater part or even the whole of the revenues we need from the income taxes. By somewhat lowering the present limits of examption and the figure at which the surfax shall begin to be imposed, and by increasing, step by step throughout the present graduation, the surfax itself, the income taxes as at present apportioned would yield treasury at the end of the fiscal year without anywhere miking the bur-unreasonably or oppressively heavy precise reckonings are fully and ac-tiely set out in the report of the sec-ry of the treasury, which will be im-inately laid before you, and there are many additional sources.

mediately laid before you.

And there are many additional sources of revenue which can justly be resorted to without hampering the industries of the country or putting any too great charge upon individual expenditure. A one per cent tax per gallon on gasoline

and naptha would yield, at the pres stamp tax on bank a stamp tax on bank checks, probably \$18,000,000; a tax of \$5 cents per ton on pig tron, \$19,000,000; a tax of \$6 cents per ton on fabricated fron and steel, probably \$10,000,000. In a country of sreat industries like this it ought to be easy to distribute the burdens of taxation without making them anywhere hear too heavily or too exclusively upon any one set of persons or undertakings. What is clear is, that the industry of this generation should pay the bilbs of this generation.

clear is, that the industry of this generation.

The Danger Within.

I have spoken to you today, gentlemen, upon a single theme, the thorough preparation of the nation to care for its own security and to make sure of entire freedom to play the impartial role in this hemisphere and in the world which we still believe to have been providentially assigned to it. I have had in mind no thought of any immediate or particular danger arising out of our relations with other nations. We are at peace with all the nations of the world, and there is reason to hope that no question in controversy between this and other governments will lead to any serious, breach of amicable relations, grave as some differences of attitude and policy have been and may yet turn out to be. I am sorry to say that the gravest threats against our national peace and safety have been uttered within our own borders. There are citizens of the United States, I blush to the full freedom and opportunity of America, who have poured the poison of disloyality into the very arteries of our national life, who have sought to bring the authority and good name of our government linto contempt, to destroy our industries wherever they thought it bring the authority and good name of our government linto contempt, to destroy our industries wherever they thought it effective for their vindictive purposes to strike at them, and to debase our polities to the uses of foreign intrigue. Their number is not great as compared with the whole number of those sturdy hosts by which our nation has been cariched in recent generations out of virile foreign stocks; but it is great enough to have brought deep disprace upon us and to have made it necessary that we should promptly make use of processes of law by which we may be purged of their corrupt distempers. America never witnessed anything like this before. It never dreamed it possible that men awarn into its own citizenship, men drawn out of great free stocks such as supplied some of the lest and strongest elements of that lit The Danger Within. We would have been almost ashamed to prepare for it, as if we were suspicious of ourselves, our own comrades and neighborst. But the ugly and incredible his actually come about and we are without adequate federal laws to deal with it. I urg you to enact such laws at the earliest possible moment and feel that in so doing I am urging you to do nothing less than save the honor and self-respect of the nation.

Must Be Crushed Out.

must Be Crushed Out.

Such creatures of passion, disloyalty and anarchy must be crushed out. They are not many, but they are infinitely malignant, and the hand of our power should close over them at once. They have formed plots to destroy property, they have entered into conspiracies against the neutrality of the government, they have sought to pry into every confidential transaction of the government in order to serve interests allen to our own. It is possible to deal with these things very effectually. I need not suggest the terms in which they may be dealt with.

I wish that it could be said that only a few men, misled by mistaken sentiments of allegiance to the governments under which they were born, had been guilty of disturbing the self-possession and miarepresenting the temper and principles of the country during these days of terrible war, when it would seem that even and prove himself a partisan of no nation but his own. But it cannot. There are some men among us, and many resident abroad who, though born and bred in the United States and calling themselves Americans, have so forgotten themselves and their honor as citizens as to put their passionate sympathy with one or the other side in the great European conflict showe their regard for the peace and dissover their regard for the peace and dispassionate sympathy with one or the other side in the great European conflict above their regard for the peace and disnity of the United States. They also preach and practice disloyalty. No laws, I suppose, can reach corruptions of the mind and heart; but I should not speak of others without also speaking of these and expressing the even deeper humiliation and scorn which every self-passessed and thoughtfully patriotic American must feel when he thinks of them and of the discredit they are daily bringing upon us. Many conditions about which we have repeatedly insistated are being altered from decade to decade, it is evident, unser our very eyes, and are filledly to change

repeatedly legislated are being altered from decade to decade, it is evident, under our very eyes, and are littlely to change even more rapidly and more radically in the days immediately ahead of us, when peace has returned to the world and nations of Europe once more take up their passes of commerce and industry with the shergy of those who must bestir themselves to build anew. Just what these changes will be no one can certainly foresee or confidently predict. There are no calculable, because no stable, elements in the problem. The most we can do is to make certain that we have the necessary instrumentalities of information constantly at our service so that we may be sure that we know exactly what we are dealing with when we come to act, if it should be necessary to act at all. We must first certainly know what it is that we are seeking to ndapt ourselves to. I may ask the privilege of addressing you more at length on this important matter a little later in your session.

a little later in your session. Transportation Problem. The transportation problem is an ex-ceedingly serious and pressing one in this country. There has from time to time The transportation problem is an exceedingly serious and pressing one in this
country. There has from time to time
of late been reason to fear that our railroads would not much longer be able to
cope with it successfully as at present
equipped and co-ordinated. I suggest
that it would be wise to provide for a
commission of inquiry to ascertain by a
thorough canvass of the whole questlon
whether our laws as at present framed
and administered are as serviceable as
they might be in the solution of the problem. It is obviously a problem that the
at the very foundation of our efficiency
as a people. Such an inquiry ought to
draw out every circumstance and optolor
worth considering and we need to know
all sides of the matter if we mean to
do anything in the field of federal legislation.

For what we are scelling now, what in my mind is the single thought of this message, is national efficiency and socurity. We serve a great nation. We should serve it in the spirit of its peculiar genius. It is the genius of common men for self-government, Industry, justice, liberty and peace. We should see to it that it lacks no instrument, no facility or vigor of law, to make it sufficient to play its part with energy, safety, and assured success. In this we are no partisans but heralds and prophets of a new age.

in 1670, cut off at the tender age of one hundred and sixty-nine, remem bered well the battle of Flodden field. which took place in 1513. In his amar a su vecino como a si mismo," young manhood when a little over the fue la doctrina expresada en Albucentury mark, he was famed for his

## NOTICIAS DEL **ESTADO**

De interés para toda la gente de Nuevo Mexico.

#### Nuevo Mexico.

Un furgón de frijoles mélicanos City.

vell ha sido agrandada de manera.

Se estima que la expedición mais de escoba de Portales ilegará á Fred Fluhmann de Roy tuvo el

raior de \$750 de frijoles destruidos por el incendio. La Asociación Nacional de Pelo de

Camello tendrá su mitín anual en Silver City en 1916. Los coyotes están numerosos y su ferocidad muy atrevida en los montes

idyacentes à Aztec. Los comerciantes y agricultores de Estancia están ideando de celebrar reuniones de "get-together."

Thomas Cooney definitivamente ar regió una transacción minera de \$850. 00 en el distrito de Mogollón,

Gallup celebró los propuestos joramientos de \$500,000 que se harár n esa ciudad por el Santa Fé. El el condado de Colfax, 12,00 ibras de frijoles fueron trillados, de

una superficie de solo nueve acres. El ex-gobernodar Stubbs de Kansa vendió sus intereses en ganado cerca de Carlsbad por la suma de \$180,000.

El gran furado del condado de Me Kinley, en una sesión de una semana en Gallup, aceptó trece quejas legales El funeral de Diego Hernandez, ouc fué matado en un accidente de mina en Arizona, fué tenido en Albuquer

Un representante de la oficiua de tierras de estado vendió 1,600 acres de dominio público, situado en la vecindad de Capitán.

George T. Sterling, un antiguo mpleado de ferrocarril en Santa Rita, comitió suicidio dándose un tiro en la cabeza con un revolver.

H. B. Clay, bijo, de Rogersville Tenn., un nieto de Henry Clay, y el unico descendiente varon del gran estudista, estuvo á Silver City.

Por haber golpeado à una mute con los puños, José Martinez fue enviado á la cárcel de estado nor no venta días por el juez Pedro Tartaglin de San José. En East Las Vegas el agricultor de

stado M. R. Gonzalez se está parando à empezar entre los agriculmétodos según los cuales pueden umentar su producción por acre. selección de la semilla es una de las mejores—sino la mejor—para obtener este fin, en la opinión del Sr. Gon

H. G. Watson, un criador de mar ranos de la raza Durock Jersey de primera clase, de Hope, con la asist-encia del agente agrícola de estado J. W. Knoor, organizó un club de "mar ranos" entre los muchachos de Hope, con catorce muchachos de la comunidad de Hope de 10 á 16 años, como miembros El chiete del club es naturalmente el reclamo en favor de la raza Durock Jersey de marranes.

Las escuelas superiores de Albu ores en la conflenda oratoria de la Asociación de Oratoria y Declamación de Nuevo Mexico. La Señorita Ilda recibió el premio con declamación, "Hagar's Farewell." ella dió con intensidad dramática Louise Joyner de la escuela superior de Roswell fué segunda con asunto, "Lo palabra perdida."

El Gonerandor William C. McDon ald complació al gobernador de Texas su demanda de extradición à El Paso de A. A. Baca, que fué arrestado en el condado de Socorro. Baca está acusado de haber fraudulentamente removido un careo hinotecado de Teyas al estado de Nuevo Méjico.

Un aumento neto de \$2.681.392 en la estimación de los ferrocarriles de Nuevo Mexico ha sido establecido nor Dos ferrocarriles-El El Paso & Suroeste y el Pacífico del Sud-soport aran por mucho la mayor parte del importe total, habiendo este último sido aumentado en \$1,523,000, y el segundo en \$747,330.

John J. Lentz, uno de los directores Mooseheart, y Felix Martinez de El Paso fueron los huespedes de honor en un lunch oferto en el sanatorio de Albuquerque por el Dr. A. G. Shortle y el Dr. L. S. Peters. El objeto de la reunión era la discusión de las virtudes relativas del clima de Albuquerque en la curación de la tuberculósis y la oportunidad en Nuevo Mexico para los que vienen aquí, se curan y podrfan quedarse.

"No hay tal cosa como la infección del adulto por la tuberculósis," enfâti-camente declaró el Dr. L. S. Peters de Albuquerque, en un discurso pro-nunciado delante de la Asociación de Nuevo Méjico para la Ciencia. Si un adulto se cae enfermo de tuberculósis la causa viene de adentro, y ha sido escondida allí desde la niñez, dijo

La American Glass Casket Company de Oklahoma fué admitida al negocio en ese estado, con oficina en Clovis, condado de Curry. La compaŭía está capitalizada en \$250,000.

Homer L. Moulton, que aserro las salió de la cárcel, mientras esperando la decisión del gran jurado sobre la acusación de falsificación y bigamia, fué capturado en Lawton, Okla. "La democracia de Jefferson es

querque por el representante J. J. Lentz, ante la audiencia espléndida que Renaba el arsenal, en donde tuvo sus mitines la Asociación de Maestros

# MILNE HEADS TEACHERS

CARROON WINS VICE-PRESI DENCY IN ONLY CONTEST.

Santa Loses to Albuquerque by Six Votes in Contest for 1916 Meeting But Vote Declared Void.

Albuquerque, N. M.-The following is the list of officers elected for the New Mexico Educational Association for the ensuing year: President, John Milne of Albuquerque; vice president, W. A. Carroon of Clovis; secretary, J. H. Wagner of Santa Fé; treasurer, C Burt of Mountainair; member of executive committee (3-year term), Miss Isabel Eckles of Silver rallread secretary, R. R. Larkin of Las Vegas: educational council, Prof. John Milne of Albuquerque and Prof.

R. F. Asplund of Santa Fé. The only contest was over the vice presidency, and Prof. Carroon received 475 votes while his opponent, Benjamin Sanchez of Secorro, polled 191.

Albuquerque won the 1916 conven-tion of the New Mexico Educational Association, having six votes on the recount over Santa Fé on the 24th The vote stood: Albuquerque, 355; Santa Fé, 349. The following day th vote was declared null and void, and the selection of a meeting place left to the executive committee, and Santa

Owing to the Illness of Felix Martinez, who has the grippe, his speech was read to the convention by M. I. It was an eloquent address dealing with race prejudice, its evils and

During the adoption of a four years ourse of Spanish in the New Mexico schools, Filadelfo Baca, assistant su perintendent of public instruction, told the educational association that a splendid time to begin the study of the language is in the grades when the child's vocal organs are plastic, his mind alert and his memory re

Burned in Attempt to Save Children Albuquerque.—Advices from Clovis are to the effect that Mrs. H. S. Burnham, who was seriously burned in a vain attempt to save he; two children from death in a fire which destroyed the Brown hotel, was resting more easily. Mrs. Burnham had left the children in her apartment in the hotel for a brief time. During her absence the gasoline stove exploded starting the fire, which had reached such a stage when she returned that she could not reach the room, though she made several attempts. Firemen found the bodies of the children behind a trunk after the fire had been put out. The loss is estimated at

#### Athletic Association Organized,

Albuquerque.-A conference to regu late athletic relations between schools, known as the New Mexico School Athletic Association was organized here. The officers are: President, J. W. Giltner, principal of the Albuquerque High school; vice president, E. D. Ringer, East Las Vegas; secretary-treasurer, O. Stanley Presher, principal of the Carlsbac High school: board of control. An drew McCurdy, Carrizozo; J. H. Dow den, Raton, and W. D. Shadwick, Tu

Irrigation Works Being Improved. Carlebad -- The irrigation works are peing constantly improved, and be fore long the Carlsbad project can claim distinction as the model irrigation project in the United States. It is not only a system to bring water to the lands, but is planned to drain the water from the lands as well, making forming safe in every way.

Santa Fé.-Austin Kinney of Colfax county is to be hanged on Friday, Decwas convicted of murder in Colfax hanged July 2 of this year. He aptrict Court but failed to perfect his appeal. Now the State Supreme Court has affirmed the judgment of

#### Man Killed With Stone.

Raton.-Pete Martinez, a resident of the east side, was struck in the the infection comes from within and forehead by a stone alleged to have been thrown by Otonile Gallegos, said, another resident of the east side, death resulting from the effects of the blow within a short time.

#### Enloe Is President.

Albuquerque - President E L. Enloe of the Silver City Normal far the greater part of the total school was elected president of the amount, the former having been Schoolmasters' Club at the annual meeting of that organization.

Mann's Death Causes Bickel Collapse Judge Edward A. Mann was riding when he was killed, and who was painturtle, was able to leave his room but when told of the death of Judge Mann, the cure of tuberculosis and the opnews of which had been concealed from him, he suffered a nervous collapse and was forced to return to bed. Bickel's right ankle was badly sprained, and his body painfully

Report Prof. Zingg Improving. East Las Vegas .- Prof. O. C. Zingg.

president of the Spanish-American Normal school at El Rito, who athospital and is reported as being much improved. Mrs. Zingg is ex-pected from El Rito, and it is believed that with careful treatment and physical equilibrium, ticles of incorporation.

# **NEW MEXICO** STATE NEWS

COMING EVENTS.

Jan. 17-27 — Convention of Alianza Hispano-Americana at Albuquerque.

March.—Meeting Panhandle and Couthwestern Stockmens' Associations at Albuquerque.

The Roswell light plant has been naterially enlarged.

Fred Fluhmann of Roy had \$750

orth of beans destroyed by fire. In Colfax county, 13,000 pounds of ceans were thrashed off nine acres.

Thos. Cooney closed an \$850,000 mining deal in the Mogollon district. Coyotes are plentiful and fierce throughout the hills adjacent to Aztec,

A carload of Mexican beans has shipped from Cuervo to Kansas lity. It is stated that broom corn ship-

ents from Portales will reach 100 carloads. Estancia merchants and farmers

ire planning to hold "get-together" luncheons.

Ex-Governor Stubbs of Kansas has old his cattle interests near Carlsbad for \$180,000.

The McKinley county grand jury, n week's session at Gallup, found thirteen true bills. The National Mohair Growers' As

ciation will hold its annual meeting at Silver City in 1916. Gallup celebrated the proposed

500,000 improvements to be made in that city by the Santa Fé. A representative of the State Land Office sold 1,600 acres of the public domain, lying in the vicinity of Capi-

George T. Sterling, Sr., a former switchman at Santa Rita, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a revolver.

H. B. Clay, Jr., of Rogersville, Tenn., great grandson of Henry Clay, and the great statesman's only living male descendant, was in Silver City. U. S. District Judge William H.

Pope sentenced Roy Flamm of Santa Fé to pay a fine of \$100 and costs for opening a letter in the local postoffice. News reached Belen that the body of Adolfo Chavez, a prominent dent of Valencia county, had been found buried in a shallow grave near

his home at Los Chayez. Homer L. Moulton, who sawed his way out of jail at Clovis, while awaiting the action of the grand jury on charges of forgery and bigamy, has

been captured in Lawton, Okla. The American Glass Casket Company of Oklahoma has been admitted to do business in this state, with an office at Clovis, Curry county. The

company is capitalized at \$250,000. H. G. Watson, a Hope breeder of high grade Duroc Jersey hogs, with the assistance of County Agricultural Agent J. W. Knoor, has organized a boys' pig club at Hope, with fourteen boys of the Hope community from 10 to 16 years of age, as members.

"Jeffersonian democracy is the loving of your neighbor as yourself," was the doctrine laid down at Albuquerque by Hon. J. J. Lentz, to the splendid audience that crowded the armory, where the State Teachers Association held its meetings.

Governor William C. McDonald nonored the requisition of the governor of Texas for the extradition to El Paso of A. A. Baca, who has been arrested in Socorro county. Baca is charged with fraudulently removing a mortgaged car from Texas into Nev

The funeral of Diego Hernandez, who was killed in

At East Las Vegas, County Agricultural Agent M. R. Gonzalez is prepar ing to begin among the farmers a demonstration of the proper methods by which to increase their yields per acre. Seed selection is the best means of attaining such an end, in the opinion of Mr. Gonzalez

"There is no such thing as natural infection of the adult by tuberculosis." emphatically stated Dr. L. S. Peters of Albuquerque, in a paper before the New Mexico Association for Science. If an adult falls ill with tuberculosis, has been harbored since childhood, he

A net increase of \$2,681,392 in the valuation of the railroads of New Mexico has been made by the State Tax Commission. Two railroads-the El Paso & Southwestern system and the Southern Pacific-will stand by raised \$1,523,000, and the latter \$747,-

John J. Lentz, one of the managers fann's Death Causes Bickel Collapse. of Mooseheart, and Felix Martinez of Gallup.—William Bickel, owner and El Paso were the guests of honor at driver of the automobile in which a luncheon given at the Albuquerque sanatorium by Dr. A. G. Shortle and Dr. L. S. Peters. The object of injured when the car turned luncheon was to discuss the relative portunities in New Mexico for who come here and regain health.

For beating a woman with his fists, Jose Martinez was sent to the county jail for ninety days by Justice Pedro Tartaglia of San Jose,

Albuquerque High school carried off first honors in the declamatory contest of the New Mexico Inter scholastic Oratorical and Declama tory Association. Miss Ilda Sganzini was awarded first place with from the teachers' convention at Albuquerque, is resting easily in a local hospital and is reported. well High school, was given second place with her declamation, "The Lost Word."

The Reserve Mining and Milling Mr. Zingg will completely recover his Company of Red River has filed ar-

### POSTSCRIPTS

Australia has prohibited the im portation of belts alleged to produce therapeutic effect by electric or magnetic influences.

A labor-saving device for making color tests of cottonseed oil has been developed by the United States buread of standards

An Argentine government has met with much success in making paper pulp from the wood of several varieties of native pine trees.

Furniture casters of compressed leather and compressed felt have been invented for use on hardwood floors.

Many houses in France are num ered 121/2, in order to avoid the unlucky 13. A German nitroglycerin factory is completely covered with a network of wires, suitably grounded, as a pro-

ection against lightning. The ordinary shaving brush and a rubber affair for rubbing in the lather have been combined on a common handle by an inventor.

FROM ALL OVER Maintenance of prisons in England ost \$2,330,000 a year.
"Practice with science" is the motto

of the Royal Agricultural society of England. Researches into the principles of aerial navigation date back to the

fourteenth century. Venezuela, by law, has prescribed a standard of purity for butter and forbidden the sale of that containing any

Henry Jenkins, who was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1501, and died

remarkable swimming.

A new wood suitable for lead pen cils has been found in East Africa at a time when the supply of American cedar, largely used for that pur-pose, is approaching exhaustion.